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This version of the IPC Anti-Doping Code, published in June 2006, is a revised version of the IPC Anti-Doping Code first published in January 2004. The amendments are to reflect the implementation of the IPC’s new constitution in November 2005, most notably the change in title of the ‘IPC Management Committee’ to the ‘IPC Governing Board’ and the change of the ‘IPC Anti-Doping Subcommittee’ to the ‘IPC Anti-Doping Committee’. As such the intention and principles of the IPC Anti-Doping Code first published in January 2004 remain the same.
PREAMBLE

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) is the supreme authority of the Paralympic Movement and, in particular, the Paralympic Games. The IPC has the additional role of International Sports Federation for several sports. The IPC has established the IPC Anti-Doping Code (the Code) in compliance with the general principles of the World Anti-Doping Code (WADO), expecting that, in the spirit of sport, it will lead the fight against doping in sport for Athletes with a disability.

The Code, is complemented by other IPC documents and International Standards addressed throughout the Code.

The IPC requires as a condition of recognition by the IPC, that

- National Paralympic Committee's (NPC) within the Paralympic Movement, as Anti-Doping Organizations (ADO), are in compliance with the Code.

- All other member organizations (eg. International Organizations of Sport for the Disabled (IOSD), International Paralympic Sports Federations (IPSFs) and International Federations with responsibility for Athletes with a disability, as Anti-Doping Organizations, are expected to establish anti-doping regulations in accordance with the Code.

The Code shall apply to the Paralympic Games and to all Competitions sanctioned by the IPC and to all sports practised within the context of the Paralympic Movement including the time of preparation for Competition.

Anti-doping rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. All Participants (Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel) accept these rules as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with the Code.
1 IPC RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1 IPC Anti-Doping Committee
The IPC Anti-Doping Committee is responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against doping, including anti-doping rule violation management and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the WADC.

1.2 IPC Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee
The IPC Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) is the Panel appointed by the IPC Governing Board to assess each Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) application.

1.3 Administration of the Provisions of the Code
Unless specifically directed in the Code, the Person responsible for the administration of the provisions thereof shall be the IPC Medical & Scientific Director.

The IPC Medical & Scientific Director may delegate specific responsibilities to such Person or Persons at his/her discretion.
2 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 3.1 through Article 3.8 of this Code.

3 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

3.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, as defined in the WADC Prohibited List (the Prohibited List), in an Athlete's bodily Specimen, except when in agreement with a TUE granted for the particular substance.

3.1.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substances enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their bodily Specimens. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 3.1.

3.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

3.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 3.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

3.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

3.2.1 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was used or Attempted to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.
3.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading Sample collection.

3.4 Violation of the requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 7.6 (Athlete Whereabouts Information).

3.5 Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.

3.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

3.6.1 Possession by an Athlete at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted in accordance with Article 6 (Therapeutic Use Exemptions) or other acceptable justification.

3.6.2 Possession of a Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method by Athlete Support Personnel in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 6 (Therapeutic Use Exemptions) or other acceptable justification.

3.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

3.8 Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted violation.
4 PROOF OF DOPING

4.1 Burden and Standards of Proof

The IPC (or applicable ADO) shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IPC (or applicable ADO) has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation, which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

4.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases.

4.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample Analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the WADC International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard, undermining the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, occurred.

If the Athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then the IPC (or applicable ADO) shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

4.2.2 Departures from the WADC International Standard for Testing which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such Results. If the Athlete establishes that departures from the WADC International Standard occurred during
Testing then the IPC (or applicable ADO) shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

5 THE PROHIBITED LIST

5.1 Publication and Revision of the Prohibited List

The Prohibited List adopted by the IPC is the WADC Prohibited List published and revised by WADA. The IPC will make the current Prohibited List available to each member ADO, NPC, IPSF and IOSD) and they in turn shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents.

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules as determined by WADA without requiring any further action by the IPC (or applicable ADO).

5.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

The Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person.

6 THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

The IPC, in agreement with the current WADC International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, permits Athletes and their physicians to apply to the IPC TUEC for Therapeutic Use Exemption (ie. permission to Use, for therapeutic purposes, substances whose Use is otherwise prohibited according to the rules of sport).

The IPC TUEC is composed of at least three members (in particular physicians, clinical-analytical chemists, etc.) with combined experience in the care and treatment of Athletes, a sound knowledge of clinical and exercise medicine and a comprehensive understanding of anti-doping related matters.
The IPC TUEC may seek other medical or scientific expertise deemed appropriate to review the circumstances of any TUE application.

6.1 Criteria for Granting a TUE

A TUE may be granted to an Athlete permitting the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Methods as defined by the Prohibited List for the following reasons only:

6.1.1 The Athlete would experience a significant impairment to health if the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method were withdrawn from the course of treatment for an acute or chronic medical condition.

6.1.2 The therapeutic Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of usual health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition.

6.1.3 There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

6.1.4 The necessity for the Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior non-therapeutic Use of substances from the Prohibited List.

6.1.5 An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where:

6.1.5.1 Emergency treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary.

6.1.5.2 There was insufficient time for an applicant to submit, or a TUEC to consider, an application prior to Doping Control.
6.2 **TUE Application Process**

6.2.1 Any **Athlete** seeking **TUE** must submit to the **IPC** an application in writing, using the appropriate form as available from the **IPC**. A **TUE** will only be considered following the receipt of a correctly completed application form.

6.2.1.1 **International Level Athletes** who are included in the **IPC’s Registered Testing Pool** (see Article 7.1), should apply to the **IPC** for **TUE** at the same time the **Athlete** first provides whereabouts information to the **IPC** and, except in emergency situations, no later than the final date of entry for the relevant **Competition**. Applications beyond the deadline for submission may not be resolved in a timely manner.

6.2.1.2 **Athletes** participating in **IPC Sanctioned Competitions** who are not included in the **IPC’s Registered Testing Pool**, except in emergency situations, should apply to the **IPC** for **TUE** no later than the final date of entry for the relevant **Competition**. Applications beyond the deadline for submission may not be resolved in a timely manner.

6.2.2 The **TUEC** shall promptly evaluate any **TUE** application and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the **IPC**. The decision of the **TUEC** will be conveyed in writing to the **Athlete’s NPC** and reported to **WADA**.

6.2.3 Exemptions are only granted for the substance(s) and sport(s) as detailed in the application and will be granted for no more than two years.

6.2.4 Exemption does not preclude the **Athlete** from being tested. Any medication used in accordance with the therapeutic **Use** for which an exemption has been granted and detected during the analysis shall not be considered as a doping offence.

6.2.5 It is the responsibility of the **Athlete** to ensure that the **TUE** has been granted before using any **Prohibited Substance** or **Prohibited Method**. Failure to do so may
result in a doping violation following Doping Control.

6.3 **TUE Appeals**

WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an International Level Athlete or a national level Athlete that is included in the IPC Registered Testing Pool. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the WADC International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 14.3.

6.3.1 If WADA does not take action to reverse the decision of the TUEC within 30 days of notification, the original decision remains in effect.

6.3.2 If the decision regarding the granting of a TUE is reversed on appeal, the reversal shall not apply retroactively and shall not disqualify the Athlete’s Results during the period the TUE had been granted.

7 **TESTING**

7.1 **Test Distribution Planning**

All NPCs or applicable NADOs shall establish a National Registered Testing Pool for Athletes in its country. The IPC, in its role as International Federation, shall establish a Registered Testing Pool for International Level Athletes in each sport. All Athletes competing in the Paralympic Games shall be included in the IPC's Registered Testing Pool.

7.2 **Authority to Test**

All Athletes affiliated with an NPC shall be included in the In-Competition Testing plan by the IPC (or applicable ADO) responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes affiliated with an NPC shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without Advance Notice, by the IPC, WADA,
the Athlete's NPC and applicable National Federation, and the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present.

7.3 Responsibility for IPC Testing

At IPC Sanctioned Competitions, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the IPC. The IPC Anti-Doping Committee shall be responsible for all Testing conducted by the IPC. Testing may be conducted by members of the IPC Anti-Doping Committee or delegated to a recognised ADO. The members of the IPC Anti-Doping Committee may at any time supervise and intervene as necessary during Testing conducted on behalf of IPC in order to guarantee compliance with the Code and the appropriate International Standards.

7.4 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by the IPC (or applicable ADO) shall be in substantial conformity with the WADC International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

7.5 Coordination of Testing

The IPC and applicable ADO shall promptly report completed tests to WADA in order to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

7.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

Athletes who have been identified by the IPC (or applicable ADO) for inclusion in a Registered Testing Pool shall provide accurate, up-to-date whereabouts information. The IPC and relevant ADO shall coordinate the identification of Athletes and the collecting of current whereabouts information and shall submit it to WADA. WADA shall make this information accessible to other ADOs having authority to test the Athlete. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Testing; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
7.7 Unavailability for Out of *Competition* Testing

Any Athlete in the IPC Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on three (3) attempts during any period of eighteen (18) consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 3.4. For each attempt, the Doping Control Officer shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and shall stay two (2) hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the Athlete between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

7.8 Retirement and Return to *Competition*

An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to the IPC (or corresponding ADO) may not resume competing unless he/she notifies the IPC (or corresponding ADO) at least three (3) months before he/she expects to return to Competition and is available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time during that period.

8 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

*Doping Control Samples* shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

8.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

*Doping Control Samples* shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.

8.2 Research on *Samples*

No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the *Prohibited List*, or as otherwise identified by WADA in accordance with the WADC, without the Athlete’s written consent.
9 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

9.1 Doping Control Forms from IPC Sanctioned Competitions
Immediately following the conclusion of all IPC Sanctioned Competitions, including the Paralympic Games, all original Doping Control forms shall be forwarded to the IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson.

9.2 Laboratory Results from IPC Sanctioned Competitions
The WADA-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis of any IPC Sanctioned Competitions shall forward the Results from all A and B Sample analyses to the IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson. The reports will be signed by an authorised representative and confidentiality will be maintained at all times.

9.3 Records of Adverse Analytical Findings from IOSDs, IPSFs and NPCs
Records of Adverse Analytical Findings and subsequent sanctions imposed by IOSDs, IPSFs and NPCs shall be forwarded to the IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson. Such Results will be maintained at the IPC Headquarters.

9.4 Initial Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings
Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the IPC Anti-Doping Committee will conduct a review to determine whether:

9.4.1 An applicable TUE has been granted.

9.4.2 There is any apparent departure from the WADC International Standards for Testing or Laboratories that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

9.5 Consequences of an A Sample Result
The A Sample Result is regarded as definitive and the B Sample analysis shall only be undertaken at the request of the Athlete as part of an Internal Appeal.
9.6 **Notification After Initial Review**

Should the initial review uphold the anti-doping rule violation, then the IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson shall promptly notify the Athlete, the Athlete’s NPC and the applicable sport Chairperson of the following:

9.6.1 **The A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding**

9.6.2 The anti-doping rule violation(s) and, if needed, a description of any follow-up investigation required by the Prohibited List.

9.6.3 Immediate **Provisional Suspension from Competition** if deemed appropriate.

9.6.4 **Expedited Hearing details**

9.6.5 The existence of a further available process of Internal Appeal which may include the request for analysis of the B Sample and if requested the right to attend its opening and analysis.

9.6.6 The right of the Athlete to request copies of the A and B Sample Laboratory Documentation Package.

9.7 **Expedited Hearing**

The hearing process shall address whether an anti-doping rule violation has been committed and if so the appropriate Consequences.

9.7.1 The hearing body will comprise of no less than 3 members of the IPC Anti-Doping Committee and has the right to be represented by counsel.

9.7.2 The Athlete has the right to be represented by counsel and the right to an interpreter, approved by the IPC and at the Athlete’s own expense.

9.7.3 Not more than 2 representatives of the Athlete’s NPC and 1 representative from the applicable sport concerned shall be invited.

9.7.4 Each party has the right to present evidence including submission of written material and the right to call witnesses (subject to the hearing body’s discretion).
9.7.5 The IPC reserves the right to conduct the hearing by telephone conference call.

9.8 **Result of the Expedited Hearing**

As a result of the Expedited Hearing, if a follow-up investigation, as required by the Prohibited List, is still needed, the IPC Anti-Doping Committee shall coordinate the conduction of such investigation and upon completion, again notify and call for a final Expedited Hearing.

If no follow-up investigation is needed, or upon completion of such investigation, as a result of the Expedited Hearing, the IPC Anti-Doping Committee shall make a recommendation to the IPC Governing Board on the Consequences according to the Code. The IPC Governing Board shall be responsible for taking further timely action and for notifying the Athlete and the Athlete's NPC of any sanction imposed through a written, reasoned decision.

9.9 **Internal Appeal**

The decision taken as a result of the Expedited Hearing (Article 9.8), including any provisional suspension, may be appealed by the Athlete following the process of Internal Appeal. The Athlete has the right to request the analysis of the B Sample as part of such Internal Appeal, or failing such request, the B Sample analysis will be deemed waived. Waiving the B Sample analysis should in no way be interpreted as an acceptance of any anti-doping rule violation but the fact that the B Sample analysis will confirm those Results obtained from the A Sample.

The Athlete must submit in writing to the IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson any request for an Internal Appeal with or without requesting the B Sample analysis, within seven (7) days of the notification of the decision taken as a result of the Expedited Hearing (Article 9.8).

Any sanction imposed as a result of the Expedited Hearing, except for Provisional Suspension if deemed appropriate, shall be suspended until the moment the final decision is reached by the IPC Governing Board as a result of the Internal Appeal Hearing.
9.10  **B Sample Analysis as Part of an Internal Appeal**

If a request for an Internal Appeal is submitted and the B Sample analysis is requested, the IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson shall make the appropriate arrangements to conduct the B Sample opening and analysis as soon as reasonably possible and will inform the Athlete and the Athlete's NPC of such date and time.

The B Sample analysis shall be carried out in the same WADA-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by WADA) used for the A Sample analysis.

9.11  **Costs Associated with a B Sample Analysis**

The cost of the B Sample analysis shall be borne by the Athlete or the Athlete's NPC except when the B Sample analysis do not confirm the Result of the A Sample.

All other costs to the Athlete or the Athlete's NPC arising as a result of an Adverse Analytical Finding or B Sample analysis shall be borne by the Athlete or the Athlete's NPC regardless of the final outcome.

9.12  **Attendance at the B Sample Opening and Analysis**

The B Sample opening and analysis may be attended by the Athlete, an expert designated by the Athlete, a representative of the Athlete's NPC, and a representative of the IPC Anti-Doping Committee. The IPC Anti-Doping Committee may appoint a surrogate representative acting on its behalf. Should the Athlete or the representative person(s) not be present at the laboratory at the time indicated, the representative of the IPC Anti-Doping Committee may decide to proceed with the B Sample opening and analysis.

9.13  **Consequences of a B Sample Analysis NOT Confirming the Result of the A Sample**

Should the Result of the B Sample analysis not confirm the Result of the A Sample, the finding will be deemed negative and all previously imposed sanctions removed and the Athlete immediately reinstated. The IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson shall immediately inform the Athlete and the Athlete's NPC, the applicable sport Chairperson
and WADA. The IPC Anti-Doping Committee shall investigate the circumstances of this finding.

9.14 Consequences of a B Sample Analysis Confirming the Result of the A Sample or a Waived B Sample Analysis

Should the Result of the B Sample analysis confirm the Result of the A Sample, or should the B Sample analysis not be requested as part of an Internal Appeal, the IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson shall promptly notify the IPC Legal Committee Chairperson and provide copies of all documentation surrounding the case.

9.15 Notification of an Internal Appeal Hearing

After consultation with the IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson, the IPC Legal Committee Chairperson will promptly notify the Athlete and the Athlete’s NPC of the following:

9.15.1 The B Sample Adverse Analytical Finding;
9.15.2 The anti doping rule violation(s);
9.15.3 Internal Appeal Hearing details;
9.15.4 The existence of a further available process of External Appeal (as described in Article 14);
9.15.5 The right of the Athlete to request copies of the A and B Sample Laboratory Documentation Package.

9.16 Internal Appeal Hearing

9.16.1 The hearing body will be chaired by the IPC Legal Committee Chairperson and will include no less than 3 additional ad-hoc persons appointed by the IPC Legal Committee Chairperson.

9.16.2 The IPC Anti-Doping Committee will have the right to be represented by its Chairperson or a surrogate representative.

9.16.3 The Athlete has the right to be represented by counsel and the right to an interpreter, approved by the hearing body and at the Athlete’s own expense.
9.16.4 Not more than 2 representatives of the Athlete's NPC and 1 representative from the applicable sport concerned shall be invited.

9.16.5 Each party has the right to present evidence including submission of written material and the right to call witnesses (subject to the hearing body discretion). Appropriate timeframes will be granted in order to gather all relevant evidence.

9.16.6 The IPC reserves the right to conduct the hearing by telephone conference call.

9.17 Result of the Internal Appeal Hearing

As a result of the Internal Appeal Hearing, the hearing body shall make a recommendation to the IPC Governing Board. The IPC Governing Board shall be responsible for taking further timely action and for notifying the Athlete and the Athlete's NPC, of its final written, reasoned decision.

10 MANAGEMENT OF OTHER ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Any anti-doping rule violation other than those resulting in a laboratory Adverse Analytical Finding (ie. those covered in Articles 3.2 to 3.8) will be dealt with on a case by case basis, while respecting the principles set forth in the procedure described under Article 9 (Results Management).

11 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the individual results obtained in that Event with all resulting Consequences, including forfeit of any medals, points and prizes.
12 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

12.1 Disqualification of Results in IPC Sanctioned Competitions

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an IPC Sanctioned Competition may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Competition, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Competition with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 12.1.1.

12.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete's individual results in the other Events shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete's results in Events other than the Event in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation.

12.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 12.3, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 3.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 3.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 3.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years Ineligibility
Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility

However, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 12.5.

12.3 Imposition of Ineligibility for Specified Substances

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused
as doping agents. Where an Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 12.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum: a warning and reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Competitions
At a maximum: one (1) year Ineligibility

Second violation: Two (2) years Ineligibility

Third violation: Lifetime Ineligibility

However, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 12.5.

12.4 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for other violations of these anti-doping rules shall be:

12.4.1 For violations of Article 3.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 3.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility periods shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years Ineligibility
Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility

12.4.2 For violations of Article 3.7 (Trafficking) or Article 3.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be:

First violation: Minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility
Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility

An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 12.3, shall result
in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

12.4.3 For violations of Article 3.4 (whereabouts violation or missed test), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

**First violation:** Three (3) months to one (1) year *Ineligibility*

**Second and subsequent violations:**

Two (2) years *Ineligibility*

12.5 **Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances**

12.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence.* If the Athlete establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 3.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*) or under Article 3.2 (Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an Athlete's *Specimen* in violation of Article 3.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the Athlete must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the *Event* this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Articles 12.2, 12.3 and 12.6.

12.5.2 *No Significant Fault or Negligence.* This Article 12.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 3.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 3.2 (Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), Article 3.3 (failing to submit to *Sample* collection), or Article 3.8 (administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*). If an Athlete establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced
period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Specimen in violation of Article 3.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

12.5.3 The IPC Governing Board, on recommendations from the IPC Anti-Doping Committee, may also reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the Athlete has provided substantial assistance to the IPC, which results in the IPC discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person involving Possession under Article 3.6.2 (Possession by Athlete Support Personnel), Article 3.7 (Trafficking), or Article 3.8 (administration to an Athlete). The reduced period of Ineligibility may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than eight (8) years.

12.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

12.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Articles 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the IPC can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice, or after the IPC made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the IPC cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

12.6.2 Where an Athlete, based on the same Doping Control, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 12.3 and another Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the Athlete shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed
shall be based on the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that carries the most severe sanction.

12.6.3 Where an Athlete is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 12.3 and the other involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 12.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 12.4.1, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be:

- **Second violation:** At a minimum: two (2) years Ineligibility
  At a maximum: three (3) years Ineligibility

- **Third violation:** Lifetime Ineligibility

12.7 **Disqualification of Results in Events Subsequent to Sample Collection**

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Event which produced the positive Sample under Article 11 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

12.8 **Commencement of Ineligibility Period**

The period of Ineligibility shall start on the date on which the final decision for such period is imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete, the IPC may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection.
12.9 **Status During Ineligibility**

No *Person* who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of *ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) sanctioned or organized by the *IPC* or *IPC* member organizations. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 12.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by the *IPC* or *IPC* member organizations and governments.

12.10 The applicable *NPC* is responsible for enforcing any sanction imposed by the *IPC*.

13 **CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS**

13.1 *Consequences* when one member of a *Team* has committed an anti-doping rule violation

13.1.1 If a member of a *Team* is found to have committed a violation of these anti-doping rules during a *Competition*, the penalties applied to the *Team* shall be determined according to the penalties applied by the International Federation.

13.1.2 In *Team Sports*, or other Sports where *Teams* compete, where the *IPC* is the International Federation or the International Federation rules do not cover *Team* sanctions, the penalty applied to the *Team* shall be the loss of the results of the *Event* in which the competitor was tested.

13.1.3 If a member of a *Team* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a *Competition* where a *Team* ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the results of the *Athlete* committing the violation will be subtracted from the *Team* result and replaced with the results of the next applicable *Team* member. If by removing the *Athlete*'s results from the *Team* results, the number of *Athletes* counting for the *Team* is less than the required number, the *Team* shall be eliminated from the ranking.
13.2 Consequences when more than one Team member in a Team Sport has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation

13.2.1 If more than one Team member in a Team Sport is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the Competition the Team shall be disqualified from Competition.

14 EXTERNAL APPEALS

14.1 Decisions Subject to External Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 14.2 through 14.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an External Appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article 9 (Results Management) must be exhausted.

14.2 External Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the IPC (or applicable ADO) lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 14.2.

14.2.1 In cases arising from Competition in an International Competition or in cases involving International Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

14.2.2 In cases involving Athletes that do not have a right to appeal under Article 14.2.1, each NPC shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles:
14.2.2.1 a timely hearing;

14.2.2.2 a fair, impartial and independent hearing body;

14.2.2.3 the right to be represented by a counsel at the Person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

The IPC's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 14.2.3 below.

14.2.3 In cases under Article 14.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the IPC and any other ADO under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) WADA. In cases under Article 14.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national level reviewing body shall be as provided in the NPC's rules but, at a minimum, shall include: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the IPC; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 14.2.2, WADA and the IPC shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national level reviewing body.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

14.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a TUE

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, the IPC, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by an NPC which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny Therapeutic Use Exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International Level Athletes to CAS and by other Athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article 14.2.2. If the national level reviewing body
reverses the decision to deny TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

14.4 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

14.4.1 Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;

14.4.2 If such a request is made within the ten (10) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

15 REINSTATEMENT

15.1 Request for Reinstatement

Participants sanctioned under the Code may request in writing reinstatement of sport Eligibility upon completion of the Ineligibility period.

15.2 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by the IPC (or applicable ADO) having Testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 7.6.

If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified the IPC and the Athlete's NPC and has been
subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired, but not less than three (3) months.

16  STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

16.1 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules came into effect.

16.2 No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an Athlete or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation occurred.

17  CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

The IPC agrees to the principles of the coordination of anti-doping results, public transparency and accountability and respect for the privacy interests of individuals alleged to have violated anti-doping rules as provided below:

17.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings and Other Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The IPC Anti-Doping Committee, non-voting observers, selected surrogates and all other relevant IPC staff and representatives shall use their best endeavours to maintain in strict confidentiality the Results of all Doping Control Testing and the identities involved in proceedings under this Code, until such time as (a) all proceedings are completed and (b) there has been a public disclosure by the IPC Governing Board.

17.2 Public Disclosure

The identity of Athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or Athletes or other Persons who were alleged by an ADO to have violated other anti-
doping rules, may be Publicly Disclosed by the IPC but no earlier than the notification of the Athlete following Initial Review according to Article 9.6 and no later than twenty (20) days after notification of the final decision of the IPC Governing Board following the corresponding Expedited and or Internal Hearing (articles 9.8 and 9.17).

17.3 Statistical Reporting

IPC will publish an annual statistical report of its Doping Control activities. A copy will be provided to WADA.

17.4 Doping Control Information Clearing House

WADA shall act as a central clearing house for Doping Control Testing data and Results for International Level Athletes and national level Athletes that have been included in their National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, each Anti-Doping Organization shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. WADA shall make this information accessible to the Athlete, the Athlete's NPC, applicable National Federation, National Anti-Doping Organization, IPSF, and the IPC. Private information regarding an Athlete (including whereabouts information) shall be maintained by the IPC and WADA in strict confidence at all times.

18 DOPING CONTROL FOR ANIMALS COMPETING IN SPORT

18.1 Applicable Anti-Doping Rules

In any sport that includes animals in Competition, the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement anti-doping rules for the animals included in that sport. The anti-doping rules shall include a list of Prohibited Substances, appropriate Testing procedures and a list of approved laboratories for Sample analysis.
18.2 Determining Anti-Doping Rules Violations

With respect to determining anti-doping rule violations, Results management, fair hearings, Consequences, and appeals for animals involved in sport, the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement rules that are generally consistent with Articles 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17 of the Code.

19 BOOSTING & AUTONOMIC DYSREFLEXIA

19.1 **Persons** with cervical or high thoracic spinal injuries can suffer from an abnormal sympathetic reflex called *Autonomic Dysreflexia*. This reflex is caused by painful stimuli to the lower part of the body, particularly distension or irritation of the urinary bladder. The symptoms of dysreflexia are a rapid rise in blood pressure, headache, sweating, skin blotchiness and gooseflesh. In serious cases, confusion, cerebral haemorrhage and even death can occur.

This reflex may happen spontaneously or may be deliberately caused (“*Boosting*”). As this is a health hazard, the IPC forbids Competition in a dysreflexic state.

19.2 An examination may be undertaken by **Persons** appointed by the **IPC Medical & Scientific Director** and may be undertaken at anytime including in the call up room or such other areas used by Athletes for warm-up purposes prior to the Event and at any other time deemed appropriate.

Failure to cooperate is forbidden and subject to Disqualification from Competition.

19.3 A hazardous dysreflexic state is considered to be present when the systolic blood pressure is 180 mm Hg or above.

19.4 An **Athlete** with a systolic blood pressure of 180 mm Hg or above will be re-examined approximately 10 minutes after the first examination. If on the second examination the systolic blood pressure remains above 180 mm Hg the Athlete shall be withdrawn from the particular Competition in question.
19.5 Any deliberate Attempt to induce Autonomic Dysreflexia is forbidden and subject to Disqualification from the particular Competition in question, regardless of the systolic blood pressure.

19.6 If a Athlete who has a spinal cord lesion at T6 and above is hypertensive, the Athlete must produce medical evidence prior to Competition supporting this.

19.6.1 This medical evidence must outline the level of the Athlete’s blood pressure and what particular treatment the Athlete is taking. This evidence should be submitted to the IPC TUEC.

Athletes in this category will be subject to medical assessment and verification prior to and during Competition.

The IPC is of the view that the elevation of blood pressure through the Use of medications be discouraged.

19.7 The issue of Autonomic Dysreflexia is primarily the responsibility of the Athlete’s NPC, especially its medical team. This responsibility includes:

19.7.1 ensuring that their Athlete(s) are not dysreflexic prior to entering the call-up area.

19.7.2 ensuring that their Athlete(s) are not using a mechanism which may cause or provoke dysreflexia.

19.7.3 following the instructions from the IPC Medical & Scientific Director (or Competition Chief Medical Officer if the IPC Medical & Scientific Director representative is not present) at the call-up area.

19.7.4 providing the IPC Medical & Scientific Director with a list of resting blood pressures of their Athletes concerned.

Failure to cooperate is forbidden and subject to sanctions imposed on the Athlete and the Athlete’s NPC. Sanctions may include withdrawal of Athletes from the NPC from a particular Competition or Event.
20 GENDER VERIFICATION

The IPC does not perform gender verification Testing. Any protests with regard to the gender of a Participant shall be considered by the IPC Medical & Scientific Director on an individual basis.

21 MEDICAL CARE GIVEN TO ATHLETES

21.1 Health of the Participants must prevail above the sport performance or result.

The Prohibited List contains a very small percentage of the currently available pharmacological substances and does not hinder the proper treatment of Athletes for justifiable therapeutic reasons.

The IPC encourages individual countries to establish their own list of permissible drugs and brand names, since the same brand may be used in different countries for medications with different composition. However, this does not give any country the authority to override WADA's determinations as to which Substances are Prohibited.

21.2 The only legitimate Use of drugs in sport is under supervision of a physician for a clinically justified purpose and when there is no conflict with the Code.

21.3 If a substance on the Prohibited List is used for therapeutic purposes during a Competition, the Athletes must immediately seek for a possible exemption from the IPC TUEC or in the absence of such exemption, withdraw from Competition.

21.4 If an Athlete is deem by the IPC Medical & Scientific Director to be endangering their health or the health of others by continuing to compete, then, after consultation with the Athlete's NPC, the Athlete may be required to withdraw from Competition.

21.5 The only possibility for exemption for Use of a substance on the Prohibited List by an Athlete shall be the TUE process.
21.6 Organising Committees must guarantee that any promotional materials distributed to Participants are free from contamination by substances on the Prohibited List. Similarly, pharmacies at Competitions must ensure that medications prescribed for Participants that are on the Prohibited List are clearly labelled as such.

22 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

22.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the IPC Governing Board.

22.2 These Anti-Doping Rules, although adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the WADC, shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to any other existing law or statutes.

22.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

22.4 The Preamble and Glossary shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

22.5 Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the applicable NPC or National Federation.
## GLOSSARY

**Adverse Analytical Finding:** A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Specimen the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

**Anti-Doping Organization (ADO):** A Signatory of the WADC that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the IPC, IOC, other Major Competition Organizations that conduct Testing at their Competitions, WADA, IPSFs, NPCs and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

**Athlete:** For purposes of Doping Control, any Person who participates in sport at the International Level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization) and any additional Person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the Person's National Anti-Doping Organization. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the WADC.

**Athlete Support Personnel:** Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, Team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

**Attempt:** Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renunciates the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.
Autonomic Dysreflexia: An abnormal sympathetic reflex which can occur in Persons with cervical or high thoracic spinal injuries, caused by painful stimuli to the lower part of the body, particularly distension or irritation of the urinary bladder.

Boosting: The deliberate causing of Autonomic Dysreflexia.

Code: The IPC Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A series of individual Events conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Paralympic Games, IWBF World Championships, or IPC Table Tennis European Championships).

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations: An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's Results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Event or other activity or funding as provided in Article 12.9.

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations.

Doping Control: The process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results management, hearings and appeals.

Event: A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest (eg. T51 100m).

Expedited Hearing: Hearing held as a result of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding.

In-Competition: For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, an In-Competition test is a test where an Athlete is selected for Testing in connection with a specific Event.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Internal Appeal:</strong></th>
<th>An Appeal, conducted by the IPC, lodged due to a decision taken as a result of an Expedited Hearing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internal Appeal Hearing:</strong></td>
<td>Hearing held as a result of an Internal Appeal with or without the requirement for a B Sample Analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ineligibility:</strong></td>
<td>See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IPC:</strong></td>
<td>International Paralympic Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPC Anti-Doping Committee:</strong></td>
<td>The Committee responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against doping, including Results management and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the WADC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPC Anti-Doping Committee Chairperson:</strong></td>
<td>A Person appointed by the IPC Governing Board and Chairperson of the IPC Anti-Doping Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPC Governing Board:</strong></td>
<td>The IPC Governing Board is the representative of the IPC Membership, elected at the General Assembly. The IPC Governing Board is responsible for overseeing the affairs of the IPC in between meetings of the IPC General Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPC Legal Committee:</strong></td>
<td>The IPC Legal Committee is responsible for advising the IPC Governing Board and the IPC on general legal matters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPC Medical &amp; Scientific Director:</strong></td>
<td>A Person employed by the IPC with responsibilities for the IPC Medical &amp; Scientific Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPC Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC):</strong></td>
<td>The Panel designated by the IPC Governing Board to assess all Therapeutic Use Exemptions.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Competition:</strong></td>
<td>A Competition where the IPC, IOC, an IPSF, a Major Competition Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Competition or appoints the technical officials for the Competition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Level Athlete:</strong></td>
<td>Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being in theRegistered Testing Poolfor an International Federation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Paralympic Sports Federation (IPSF):</strong></td>
<td>The governing body of a sport on the Paralympic programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Standard:</strong></td>
<td>A standard adopted by WADA in support of the WADC. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Competition Organizations:</strong></td>
<td>This term refers to the continental associations ofNational Paralympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Competition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marker:</strong></td>
<td>A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metabolite:</strong></td>
<td>Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Minor:</strong></td>
<td>A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Anti-Doping Organization:</strong></td>
<td>The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test Results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country’s National Paralympic Committee or its designee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Paralympic Committee (NPC):</strong></td>
<td>The organization recognized by the IPC as the national governing body for Athletes with a disability.</td>
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</table>
No Advance Notice: A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

No Fault or Negligence: The Athlete's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete's establishing that his or her Fault or Negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition: Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

Person: A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists). Provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the Person's previous Possession.
**Prohibited List:** The WADC List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

**Prohibited Method:** Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

**Prohibited Substance:** Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

**Publicly Disclose:** To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 17.

**Registered Testing Pool:** The pool of top level Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or Organization’s test distribution plan.

**Result:** The information obtained from a Doping Control test.

**Sample/Specimen:** Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

**Sanctioned Competition:** A Competition that meets the appropriate organizational and technical requirements of the IPC.

**Tampering:** Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter Results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

**Team:** Team is a combination of Participants playing as one entity in a sport. The definition of Team includes, not only those of Team Sports but also double, pair, relay, crew, horse and rider and visually impaired Athlete with guide and/or pilot.

**Team Sport:** A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during an Event.
Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): An exemption to Use, for therapeutic purposes, substances on the WADC Prohibited List.

Trafficking: To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to an Athlete either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by Persons other than an Athlete's Support Personnel) of a Prohibited Substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use: The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
